

*GNAPS' REDLINE REVISIONS TO SBC PROPOSED ICA
GENERAL TERMS & CONDITIONS / DEFINITIONS
(EXCERPTED VERSION)*

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. DEFINITIONS

Capitalized Terms used in this Agreement shall have the respective meanings specified below in, Section 1.x of each Appendix attached hereto, and/or as defined elsewhere in this Agreement.

1.1 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1.1.1 **"A-link"** means a diverse pair of facilities connecting local end office switching centers with Signaling Transfer Points.

1.1.2 **"Act"** means the Communications Act of 1934 [47 U.S.C. 153 et seq.(R)], as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Public Law 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (1996) codified throughout 47 U.S.C.

~~1.1.3~~ **"Access Compensation"** is the compensation paid by one Party to the other Party for the origination/termination of intra-LATA toll calls to/from its End User. Access compensation is in accordance with the LEC's tariffed access rates.

~~1.1.4~~ **1.1.3** **"Access Service Request" (ASR)** is an industry standard form used by the Parties to add, establish, change or disconnect trunks for the purposes of Interconnection.

~~1.1.5~~ **1.1.4** **"Advanced Services"** means intrastate or interstate wireline Telecommunications Services, such as ADSL, IDSL, xDSL, Frame Relay, Cell Relay and VPOP-Dial Access Service (an SBC-13STATE Frame Relay-based service) that rely on packetized technology and have the capability of supporting transmissions speeds of at least 56 kilobits per second in both directions. This definition of Advanced Services does not include:

~~1.1.5~~ **1.1.4.1** Data services that are not primarily based on packetized technology, such as ISDN,

~~1.1.5~~ **1.1.4.2** x.25-based and x.75-based packet technologies, or

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1.1.5.3 Circuit switched services (such as circuit switched voice grade service) regardless of the technology, protocols or speeds used for the transmission of such services.

~~1.1.6~~1.1.5 **"Affiliate"** is As Defined in the Act.

~~1.1.7~~1.1.6 **"Alternate Billing Service (ABS)"** means a service that allows End Users to bill calls to accounts that may not be associated with the originating line. There are three types of ABS calls: calling card, collect and third number billed calls.

1.1.8 **AM-IL** - As used herein, **AM-IL** means the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Illinois.

1.1.9 **AM-IN** - As used herein, **AM-IN** means the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Indiana.

1.1.10 **AM-MI** - As used herein, **AM-MI** means the applicable SBC-owned doing business in Michigan.

1.1.11 **AM-OH** - As used herein, **AM-OH** means the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Ohio.

1.1.12 **AM-WI** - As used herein, **AM-WI** means the applicable SBC-owned ILEC doing business in Wisconsin.

1.1.13 **"Applicable Law"** means all laws, statutes, common law, regulations, ordinances, codes, rules, guidelines, orders, permits, tariffs and approvals, including those relating to the environment or health and safety, of any Governmental Authority that apply to the Parties or the subject matter of this Agreement.

1.1.14 **"As Defined in the Act"** means as specifically defined by the Act.

1.1.15 **"As Described in the Act"** means as described in or required by the Act.

1.1.16 **"Automated Message Accounting" (AMA)** is a structure inherent in switch technology that initially records Telecommunication message information. AMA format is contained in the Automated Message Accounting document published by Telcordia (formerly known as Bellcore) as GR-1100-CORE, which defines and amends the industry standard for message recording.

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- 1.1.17 **“Billed Number Screening (BNS)”** means a validation of toll billing exception (TBE) data and performance of public telephone checks; i.e., determining if a billed line is a public (including those classified as semi-public) telephone number.
- 1.1.18 **“Bona Fide Request” (BFR)** is the process described in the applicable Appendix UNE.
- 1.1.19 **“Business Day”** means Monday through Friday, excluding holidays on which the applicable SBC-owned ILEC does not provision new retail services and products.
- 1.1.20 **“Busy Line Verification” (BLV)** means a service whereby an End User requests an operator to confirm the busy status of a line.
- 1.1.21 **“CABS”** means the Carrier Access Billing System.
- 1.1.22 **“Calling Card Service”** means a service that enables a calling End User to bill a telephone call to a calling card number with or without the help of an operator.
- 1.1.23 **“Calling Name Database”** means a Party’s database containing current Calling Name Information, including the Calling Name Information of any telecommunications company participating in that Party’s Calling Name Database. A Calling Name Database may be part of, or separate from, a LIDB.
- 1.1.24 **“Calling Name Delivery Service (CNDS)”** means a service that enables a terminating End User to identify the calling party by a displayed name before a call is answered. The calling party’s name is retrieved from a Calling Name Database and delivered to the End User’s premise between the first and second ring for display on compatible End User premises equipment.
- 1.1.25 **“Calling Name Information”** means a Telecommunications Carrier’s records of its End Users names associated with one or more assigned ten-digit telephone numbers.
- 1.1.26 **“Calling Number Delivery”** means a feature that enables an End User to view the directory number of the calling party on a display unit.

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1.1.27 **“Calling Party Number” (CPN)** means a Signaling System 7 “SS7” parameter whereby the ten (10) digit number of the calling Party is forwarded from the End Office.

1.1.28 **“Centralized Message Distribution System” (CMDS)** means the transport system that LECs use to exchange outcollect and Carrier Access Billing System “CABS” access messages among each other and other Parties connected to CMDS.

1.1.29 **“Central office switch” (Central Office)** is a switching entity within the public switched telecommunications network, including but not limited to:

~~1.1.44.1.1.29.1~~ **“End Office Switch” or “End Office”** is a switching machine that **directly** terminates traffic to and receives traffic from purchasers of local exchange services. An End Office Switch does not include a PBX.

~~1.1.44.1.1.29.2~~ **“Tandem Office Switch” or “Tandem(s)”** are used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among other Central Office Switches. A Tandem Switch does not include a PBX.

1.1.30 **“Claim”** means any pending or threatened claim, action, proceeding or suit.

1.1.31 **“CNAM Query”** means a LIDB Service Application that allows CLEC to query a Calling Name Database for Calling Name Information in order to deliver that information to CLEC’s local CNDS subscribers.

1.1.32 **“CNAM Query Rate”** means a rate that applies to each CNAM Query received at the SCP where the Calling Name Database resides.

1.1.33 **“Collocation”** is As Described in the Act. Terms related to collocation are defined in the applicable Appendix Collocation or applicable collocation tariff, as appropriate.

1.1.34

~~1.1.34~~~~1.1.35~~ **“Commercial Mobile Radio Services” (CMRS)** means Commercial Mobile Radio Service, As Defined in the Act and FCC rules.

~~1.1.35~~~~1.1.36~~ **“Commission”** means the applicable State agency with regulatory authority over Telecommunications. Unless the context otherwise requires, use of the term **“Commissions”** means all of the thirteen

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agencies listed in this Section. The following is a list of the appropriate State agencies:

- 1.1.35.1 **the Arkansas Public Service Commission (AR-PSC);**
- 1.1.35.2 **the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California (CA-PUC);**
- 1.1.35.3 **the Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control (CT-DPUC);**
- 1.1.35.4 **the Illinois Commerce Commission (IL-CC);**
- 1.1.35.5 **the Indiana Utilities Regulatory Commission (IN-URC);**
- 1.1.35.6 **the Kansas Corporation Commission (KS-CC);**
- 1.1.35.7 **the Michigan Public Service Commission (MI-PSC);**
- 1.1.35.8 **the Missouri Public Service Commission (MO-PSC);**
- 1.1.35.9 **the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada (NV-PUC);**
- 1.1.35.10 **the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUC-OH);**
- 1.1.35.11 **the Oklahoma Corporation Commission (OK-CC);**
- 1.1.35.12 **the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC-TX); and**
- 1.1.35.13 **the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC-WI)**

- 1.1.36 **“Common Channel Signaling” (CCS)** means an out-of-band, packet-switched, signaling network used to transport supervision signals, control signals, and data messages. It is a special network, fully separate from the transmission path of the public switched network. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the CCS protocol used by the Parties shall be SS7.
- 1.1.37 **“Common Language Location Identifier” (CLLI)** codes provide a unique 11-character representation of a network interconnection point. The first 8 characters identify the city, state and building location, while the last 3 characters identify the network component.
- 1.1.38 **“Consequential Damages”** means Losses claimed to have resulted from any indirect, incidental, reliance, special, consequential, punitive, exemplary, multiple or any other Loss, including damages claimed to have resulted from harm to business, loss of anticipated revenues, savings, or profits, or other economic Loss claimed to have been suffered not measured by the prevailing Party's actual damages, and regardless of whether the Parties knew or had been advised of the possibility that such damages could result in connection with or arising from anything said, omitted, or done hereunder or related hereto, including willful acts or omissions.

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- 1.1.39 **"Customer Usage Data"** means the Telecommunications Services usage data of a CLEC End User measured in minutes, sub-minute increments, message units, or otherwise, that is recorded by SBC-13STATE and forwarded to CLEC.
- 1.1.30 **"Custom Local Area Signaling Service Features" (CLASS Features)** means certain Common Channel Signaling based features available to End Users, including: Automatic Call Back; Call Trace; Distinctive Ringing/Call Waiting; Selective Call Forward; and Selective Call Rejection.
- 1.1.31 **"Customer Name and Address Information" (CNA)** means the name, service address and telephone numbers of a Party's End Users for a particular Exchange Area. CNA includes nonpublished listings, coin telephone information and published listings.
- 1.1.32 **"Delaying Event"** means any failure of a Party to perform any of its obligations set forth in this Agreement, caused in whole or in part by:
- ~~1.1.42.1~~1.1.32.1 the failure of the other Party to perform any of its obligations set forth in this Agreement, including but not limited to a Party's failure to provide the other Party with accurate and complete Service Orders;
- ~~1.1.42.2~~1.1.32.2 any delay, act or failure to act by the other Party or its End User, agent or subcontractor; or
- ~~1.1.42.3~~1.1.32.3 any Force Majeure Event.
- 1.1.33 **"Dialing Parity"** is As Defined in the Act. As used in this Agreement, Dialing Parity refers to both Local Dialing Parity and Toll Dialing Parity.
- 1.1.34 **"Digital Signal Level"** is one of several transmission rates in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.
- ~~1.1.44.1~~1.1.34.1 **"Digital Signal Level 0" (DS-0)** is the 64 Kbps zero-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.
- ~~1.1.44.2~~1.1.34.2 **"Digital Signal Level 1" (DS-1)** is the 1.544 Mbps first-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.

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~~1.1.44.31.1.34.3~~ **“Digital Signal Level 3” (DS-3)** is the 44.736 Mbps third-level signal in the time-division multiplex hierarchy.

“Digital Subscriber Line” (DSL) is as defined in the applicable Appendix DSL and/or the applicable tariff, as appropriate.

~~1.1.361.1.35~~ **“Electronic File Transfer”** is any system or process that utilizes an electronic format and protocol to send or receive data files.

~~1.1.371.1.36~~ **“End Users”** means a third-party residence or business that subscribes to Telecommunications Services provided by any of the Parties at retail. As used herein, the term “End Users” does not include any of the Parties to this Agreement with respect to any item or service obtained under this Agreement.

~~1.1.381.1.37~~ **“Enhanced Service Provider” (ESP)** is a provider of enhanced services as those services are defined in 47 CFR Section 64.702.

~~1.1.391.1.38~~ **“Exchange Access”** is As Defined in the Act.

~~1.1.401.1.39~~ **“Exchange Area”** means an area, established and defined by the Party whose end user originates the call Commission, for which a distinct local rate schedule is in effect.

~~1.1.411.1.40~~ **“Exchange Message Interface” (EMI)** (formerly Exchange Message Record - EMR) is the standard used for exchange of Telecommunications message information among Telecommunications Carriers for billable, non-billable, sample, settlement and study data. EMI format is contained in Telcordia Practice BR-010-200-010, CRIS Exchange Message Record.

~~1.1.421.1.41~~ **“Exchange Service”** means Telephone Exchange Service, As Defined in the Act.

~~1.1.431.1.42~~ **“Feature Group A” (FGA)** means calls either originated by, or delivered to, an End User who has purchased switched access FGA service from the interstate or intrastate tariffs of either Party. FGA also includes, but is not limited to, FGA-like services provided by either Party, where calls are originated from and/or delivered to numbers which are assigned to a Rate Center within one LATA but where the Party receiving the call is physically located in a LATA different than the LATA of the Party originating the call. The intercarrier compensation mechanism as well as

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additional definitions for FGA are specified in the appropriate Appendix FGA.

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- 1.1.54 **“Feature Group D” (FG-D)** is access available to all customers, providing trunk side access to a Party’s End Office Switches with an associated uniform 101XXXX access code for customer’s use in originating and terminating communications.
- 1.1.55 **“FCC”** means the Federal Communications Commission.
- 1.1.56 **“Foreign Exchange” (FX)** means a service whereby calls either originated by or delivered to a that carrier’s customer who has purchased FX service from the that carrier’s state or interstate tariffs ~~of either Party. FX also includes, but is not limited to, FX-like services provided by either Party where calls are originated from and/or delivered to numbers which are assigned to a Rate Center within one local calling area but where the Party receiving the call is physically located outside of that local calling area. FX service can be either interLATA or intraLATA. InterLATA FX, where the originating and receiving parties are physically located in different LATAs, is considered equivalent to FGA and the intercarrier compensation mechanism is the same as FGA. IntraLATA FX, when provided by two or more local exchange carriers “LECs”, is considered a jointly provided service and meet point billed by those providing it utilizing a mutually agreed to meet point billing, or meet point billing like procedure.~~
- 1.1.57 **“Governmental Authority”** means any federal, state, local, foreign, or international court, government, department, commission, board, bureau, agency, official, or other regulatory, administrative, legislative, or judicial authority with jurisdiction over the subject matter at issue.
- 1.1.58 **“Group Record”** means information in LIDB and/or the LIDB administrative system that is common to all telephone numbers in an NPA-NXX or all Special Billing Numbers in an NPA-0/1XX.
- 1.1.59 **“Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier” (ILEC)** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.60 “Information Access Traffic”, for the purposes of this Principal Document, is traffic (excluding CMRS traffic) that is transmitted to or returned from the Internet at any point during the duration of the transmission between the Parties.
- ~~1.1.60~~ 1.1.61 **“Intellectual Property”** means copyrights, patents, trademarks, trade secrets, mask works and all other intellectual property rights.

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~~1.1.61~~1.1.62 **“Integrated Services Digital Network” (ISDN)** means a switched network service that provides end-to-end digital connectivity for the simultaneous transmission of voice and data. Basic Rate Interface-ISDN (BRI-ISDN) provides for a digital transmission of two 64 Kbps bearer channels and one 16 Kbps data channel (2B+D).

~~1.1.62~~1.1.63 **“Interconnection”** is As Defined in the Act.

~~1.1.63~~1.1.64 **“Interexchange Carrier” (IXC)** means a carrier that provides; ~~directly or indirectly, interLATA or intraLATA~~ Telephone Toll Services.

~~1.1.64~~1.1.65 **“InterLATA”** is As Defined in the Act.

~~1.1.65~~1.1.66 **“Intermediate Distribution Frame” (IDF)** is a second frame that augments an existing Main Distribution Frame. Lines or outside cables do not terminate on the IDF.

1.1.67 **“Internet Service Provider” (ISP)** is an Enhanced Service Provider that provides Internet Services, and is defined in paragraph 341 of the FCC’s First Report and Order in CC Docket No. 97-158.

~~1.1.67~~1.1.68 **“IntraLATA Toll Traffic”** means the IntraLATA traffic between two locations within one LATA where one of the locations lies outside of ~~a carrier’s the normal~~ local calling area as defined by the applicable Commission.

~~1.1.68~~1.1.69 **“LIDB Editor”** means a SCP tool that bypasses the LIDB administrative system and provides emergency access to LIDB for data administration.

~~1.1.69~~1.1.70 **“Line Information Data Base” (LIDB)** means a transaction-oriented database system that functions as a centralized repository for data storage and retrieval. LIDB is accessible through CCS networks. LIDB contains records associated with End User line numbers and special billing numbers. LIDB accepts queries from other network elements and provides return result, return error, and return reject responses as appropriate. Examples of information that Data Owners might store in LIDB and in their Line Records are: ABS Validation Data, Originating Line Number Screening (OLNS) data, ZIP Code data, and Calling Name Information.

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~~1.1.70~~**1.1.71** **“LIDB Service Applications”** means the query types accepted for access to LIDB information.

~~1.1.71~~**1.1.72** **“Line Record”** means information in LIDB and/or the LIDB administrative system that is specific to a single telephone number or Special Billing Number.

~~1.1.72~~**1.1.73** **“Local Access Transport Area”** (LATA) is As Defined in the Act.

~~1.1.73~~**1.1.74** **“Local Exchange Carrier”** (LEC) is As Defined in the Act.

~~1.1.74~~**1.1.75** **“Local Exchange Routing Guide”** (LERG) is a Telcordia Reference document used by Telecommunications Carriers to identify NPA-NXX routing and homing information as well as Network element and equipment designations.

~~1.1.75~~**“Local Calls”**, ~~for purposes of intercarrier compensation,~~ is traffic that is defined by the originating carrier's local calling area, consistent with Federal law. ~~where all calls are within the same common local and common mandatory local calling area, i.e., within the same or different SBC Exchange(s) that participate in the same common local mandatory local calling area approved by the applicable state Commission. Local Calls must actually originate and actually terminate to parties physically located within the same common local or common mandatory local calling area.~~

~~1.1.75~~**1.1.76** **“Local Number Portability”** means the ability of users of Telecommunications Services to retain, at the same location, the presence of a previously existing telephone number(s).

~~1.1.76~~**1.1.77** **“Location Routing Number”** (LRN) is a ten (10) digit number that is assigned to the network switching elements (Central Office – Host and Remotes as required) for the routing of calls in the network. The first six (6) digits of the LRN will be one of the assigned NPA NXX of the switching element. ~~The purpose and functionality of the last four (4) digits of the LRN have not yet been defined but are passed across the network to the terminating switch.~~

~~1.1.77~~**“Local Service Provider”** (LSP) ~~is the LEC that provides retail local Exchange Service to an End User. The LSP may or may not provide any~~

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~~physical network components to support the provision of that End User's service.~~

- 1.1.78 **"Loss"** or **"Losses"** means any and all losses, costs (including court costs), claims, damages (including fines, penalties, and criminal or civil judgments and settlements), injuries, liabilities and expenses (including attorneys' fees).
- 1.1.79 **"MECAB"** refers to the Multiple Exchange Carrier Access Billing document prepared by the Billing Committee of the Ordering and Billing Forum "OBF", which functions under the auspices of the Carrier Liaison Committee "CLC of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions "ATIS". The MECAB document, published by ATIS as ATIS/OBF- MECAB- Issue 6, February 1998, contains the recommended guidelines for the billing of access services provided to an IXC by two or more LECs, or by one LEC in two or more states within a single LATA.
- 1.1.80 **"MECOD"** refers to the Multiple Exchange Carriers Ordering and Design Guidelines for Access Services - Industry Support Interface, a document developed by the Ordering/Provisioning Committee of the OBF, which functions under the auspices of the CLC of ATIS. The MECOD document, published by ATIS as ATIS/OBF- MECAB- Issue 3, February 1993, establishes methods for processing orders for access service which is to be provided to an IXC by two or more telecommunications providers.
- 1.1.81 **"Meet-Point Billing"** (MPB) refers to the billing associated with interconnection of facilities between two or more LECs for the routing of traffic to and from an IXC with which one of the LECs does not have a direct connection. ~~In a multi-bill environment, each Party bills the appropriate tariffed rate for its portion of a jointly provided Switched Exchange Access Service.~~
- 1.1.82 **"Meet-Point Trunks/Trunk Groups"** (MPTGs) are used for the joint provision of Switched Access services, pursuant to Telcordia Technical References GR-394-CORE "GR-394" and GR-317-CORE "GR-317". MPTGs are those between a local End Office and an Access Tandem as described in FSD 20-24-0000 and 20-24-0300.
- 1.1.83 **"Multiple Bill/MultipleTariff"** is the meet-point billing method where each LEC prepares and renders its own meet point bill to the IXC in accordance with its own tariff for that portion of the jointly provided Switched Access Service which that LEC provides. The MECAB

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documents refer to this method as Multiple Bill/reflecting a multiple tariff (MM).

- 1.1.84 **“Mutual Compensation”** is the compensation agreed upon by the Parties for those “Local Calls” that originate on one network and terminate on the other network- or are otherwise compensable.
- 1.1.85 **“Network Data Mover” (NDM)** is an industry standard protocol for transferring information electrically.
- 1.1.86 **“Network Element”** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.87 **“North American Numbering Plan” (NANP)** A numbering architecture in which every station in the NANP Area is identified by a unique ten-digit address consisting of a three-digit NPA code, a three digit central office code of the form NXX, and a four-digit line number of the form XXXX.
- 1.1.88 **“Numbering Plan Area” (NPA)** also called area code. An NPA is the 3-digit code that occupies the A, B, C positions in the 10-digit NANP format that applies throughout the NANP Area. NPAs are of the form NXX, where N represents the digits 2-9 and X represents any digit 0-9. In the NANP, NPAs are classified as either geographic or non-geographic. a) Geographic NPAs are NPAs which correspond to discrete geographic areas within the NANP Area. b) Non-geographic NPAs are NPAs that do not correspond to discrete geographic areas, but which are instead assigned for services with attributes, functionalities, or requirements that transcend specific geographic boundaries. The common examples are NPAs in the N00 format, e.g., 800.
- ~~1.1.88~~
- 1.1.89 **“Number Portability”** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.90 **“NXX” or “Central Office Code”** is the three-digit switch entity indicator that is defined by the fourth through sixth digits of a 10-digit telephone number within the NANP. Each NXX Code contains 10,000 station numbers.
- 1.1.91 **“Ordering and Billing Forum” (OBF)** is a forum comprised of local telephone companies and inter-exchange carriers whose responsibility is to create and document Telecommunication industry guidelines and standards.

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- 1.1.92 **"Originating Point Code" (OPC)** means a code assigned to identify CLEC's system(s) that originate SS7 messages, including LIDB Service Queries.
- 1.1.93 **"Party"** means either CLEC or the **SBC**-owned ILEC; use of the term "Party" includes each of the **SBC**-owned ILEC(s) that is a party to this Agreement. **"Parties"** means both CLEC and the **SBC**-owned ILEC; use of the term "Parties" includes each of the **SBC**-owned ILEC(s) that is a party to this Agreement.
- 1.1.94 **"Permanent Number Portability" (PNP)** is a long term method of providing LNP using LRN.
- 1.1.95 **"Person"** means an individual or a partnership, an association, a joint venture, a corporation, a business or a trust or other entity organized under Applicable law, an unincorporated organization or any Governmental Authority.
- 1.1.96 **"Point of Interconnection" (POI)** ~~is a physical location at which the Parties' networks meet for the purpose of establishing Interconnection. POIs include a number of different technologies and technical interfaces based on the Parties' mutual agreement~~ shall have the definition ascribed to "meet point" at 47 C.F.R. Sec. 51.5.
- 1.1.97 **"Physical Collocation"** is as defined in applicable Appendix Collocation or applicable tariff, where applicable.

~~1.1.99.1.98~~ **"Rate Center Area"** means the following in each applicable area:

~~1.1.97.1.1.99.1~~ **SBC-AMERITECH**

- 1.1.99.1.1 "Rate Center" means the specific geographic point that has been designated by a given LEC as being associated with a particular NPA-NXX code that has been assigned to the LEC for its provision of Telephone Exchange Service. The Rate Center is the finite geographic point identified by a specific V&H coordinate, which is used by that LEC to measure, for billing purposes, distance sensitive transmission services associated with the specific Rate Center.

~~1.1.97.21.1.99.2~~ **NEVADA**

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1.1.99.2.1 "Rate Center" denotes the designated points, representing exchanges, (or locations outside exchange areas), between which mileage measurements are made for the application of interexchange mileage rates. Rate Centers are defined in PUC-NV tariff A6.2.7.

~~1.1.97.3~~ 1.1.99.3 **PACIFIC**

1.1.99.3.1 "Rate Center" denotes the designated points, representing exchanges or district area (or locations outside exchange areas), between which mileage measurements are made for the application of interexchange and interdistrict mileage rates, as defined by the CA-PUC.

1.1.99.4 **SNET**

1.1.99.4.1 "Rate Center means the specific geographic point and corresponding area that have been identified by a given LEC as being associated with a particular NPA-NXX code that has been assigned to the LEC for its provision of Exchange Services.

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1.1.99.5 **SBC-SWBT**

1.1.99.5.1 "Rate Center" means an uniquely defined geographical location within an exchange area (or a location outside the exchange area) for which mileage measurements are determined for the application of interstate tariffs.

1.1.100 **"Rating Point"** means the V&H coordinates associated with a particular telephone number for rating purposes.

1.1.101 **"Referral Announcement"** refers to a process by which calls are routed to an announcement that states the new telephone number of an End User.

1.1.102 **SBC Communications Inc. (SBC)** means the holding company which owns the following ILECs: Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Indiana Bell Telephone Company Incorporated, Michigan Bell Telephone Company, Nevada Bell Telephone Company, The Ohio Bell Telephone Company, Pacific Bell Telephone Company, The Southern New England Telephone Company, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, and/or Wisconsin Bell, Inc. d/b/a Ameritech Wisconsin.

1.1.103 **SBC-AMERITECH** - As used herein, **SBC-AMERITECH** means the **applicable** SBC-owned ILEC(s) doing business in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

1.1.104 **SBC-7STATE** - As used herein, **SBC-7STATE** means the applicable SBC owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas.

1.1.105 **SBC-8STATE** - As used herein, **SBC-8STATE** means the applicable SBC owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas.

1.1.106 **SBC-10STATE** - As used herein, **SBC-10STATE** means an the applicable SBC owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin.

1.1.107 **SBC-12STATE** - As used herein, **SBC-12STATE** means the applicable SBC owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Illinois,

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Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin.

- 1.1.108 **SBC-13STATE** - As used herein, **SBC-13STATE** means the applicable SBC owned ILEC(s) doing business in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin.
- 1.1.109 **“Service Control Point” (SCP)** is the node in the common channel signaling network that accepts Queries for certain Database services. The SCP is a real time database system that receives Queries from service platforms, performs subscriber or application-specific service logic, and then sends a Response back to the Query-originating platform. Such service platforms can be Service Switching Points (SSPs) or other network nodes capable of properly formatting and launching Queries.
- 1.1.110 **“Service Management System” (SMS)** means an off-line system used to access, create, modify, or update information in a Database.
- 1.1.111 **“Service Provider Number Portability” (SPNP)** is synonymous with Permanent Number Portability “PNP”.
- 1.1.112 **“Service Switching Point” (SSP)** is a telephone central office switch equipped with a Signaling System 7 (SS7) interface.
- 1.1.113 **“Signaling System 7” (SS7)** means a signaling protocol used by the CCS Network.
- 1.1.114 **“Signal Transfer Point” (STP)** performs a packet switching function that routes signaling messages among Service Switching Points (SSP), Service Control Points (SCP), Signaling Points (SP), and other STPs in order to set up calls and to query databases for Advanced Services.
- 1.1.115 **“Sleuth”** means an off-line administration system that monitors suspected occurrences of ABS-related fraud.
- 1.1.116 **“Special Billing Number” SBN** means a Line Record in LIDB that is based on an NXX-o/1XX numbering format. NXX-0/1XX numbering formats are similar to NPA-NXX formats except that the fourth digit of a SBN is either a zero (0) or a one (1).
- 1.1.117 **“State Abbreviation”** means the following:

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- 1.1.117.1 "AR" means Arkansas
- 1.1.117.2 "CA" means California
- 1.1.117.3 "CT" means Connecticut
- 1.1.117.4 "IL" means Illinois
- 1.1.117.5 "IN" means Indiana
- 1.1.117.6 "KS" means Kansas
- 1.1.117.7 "MI" means Michigan
- 1.1.117.8 "MO" means Missouri
- 1.1.117.9 "NV" means Nevada
- 1.1.117.10 "OH" means Ohio
- 1.1.117.11 "OK" means Oklahoma
- 1.1.117.12 "TX" means Texas
- 1.1.117.13 "WI" means Wisconsin
- 1.1.118 **SWBT-AR** - As used herein, **SWBT-AR** means the applicable SBC owned ILEC doing business in Arkansas.
- 1.1.119 **SWBT-KS** - As used herein, **SWBT-KS** means the applicable SBC owned ILEC doing business in Kansas.
- 1.1.120 **SWBT-MO** - As used herein, **SWBT-MO** means the applicable SBC owned ILEC doing business in Missouri.
- 1.1.121 **SWBT-OK** - As used herein, **SWBT-OK** means the applicable SBC owned ILEC doing business in Oklahoma.
- 1.1.122 **SWBT-TX** - As used herein, **SWBT-TX** means the applicable SBC owned ILEC doing business in Texas.
- 1.1.123 **"Switched Access Detail Usage Data"** means a category 1101xx record as defined in the EMR Telecordia Practice BR 010-200-010.
- 1.1.124 **"Synchronous Optical Network" (SONET)** is an optical interface **standard** that allows inter-networking of transmission products from multiple vendors. The base rate is 51.84 Mbps ("OC-1/STS-1") and higher rates are direct multiples of the base rate, up to 13.22 Gbps.
- 1.1.125 **"Tape Load Facility"** means data entry points at the LIDB administrative **system** and/or the SCPs where LIDB resides.
- 1.1.126 **"Telecommunications"** is As Defined in the Act.

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- 1.1.127 **"Telecommunications Carrier"** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.128 **"Telecommunications Service"** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.129 **"Telephone Exchange Service"** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.130 **"Telephone Toll Service"** is As Defined in the Act.
- 1.1.131 **"Third Party"** means any Person other than a Party.
- 1.1.132 **"Toll Billing Exception Service" (TBE)** means a service that allows End Users to restrict third number billing or collect calls to their lines.
- 1.1.133 **"Toll Free Service"** is service provided with any dialing sequence that invokes toll-free, 800-like, service processing, for example for illustration only, 800 or 800-like services. Toll Free Service includes but is not limited to calls placed to 800/888 NPA Service Access Codes (SAC).
- 1.1.134 **"Translation Type"** means a code in the Signaling Connection Control Part (**SCCP**) of the SS7 signaling message. Signal Transfer Points (STPs) use Translation Types to identify the routing table used to route a LIDB query. All LIDB queries that use the same Translation Type are routed to the same LIDB for a particular Line Record or, prior to number portability, for a particular NPA-NXX.
- 1.1.135 **"Trunk"** means a communication line between two switching systems.
- ~~1.1.136 **"Wire Center"** is the location of one or more local switching systems. A point at which End User's loops within a defined geographic area converge. Such local loops may be served by one (1) or more Central Office Switches within such premises.~~

1.1.136

1.2 **DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO (SBC-12STATE) ONLY**

- 1.2.1 **"Data Base Administration Center" (DBAC)** means an **SBC-12STATE** location where facility and administrative personnel are located for administering LIDB and/or Sleuth.
- 1.2.2 **"Designated Central Office Document" (Document DCO)** is a document that is referenced in **SBC-12STATE** Appendix NIM. The

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purpose of the DCO is to document the physical architectural plan for interconnection and specifies the CLEC Central Offices, CLEC Routing Points, Activation Dates, the POI(s) and the applicable **SBC-12STATE** Central Offices.

- 1.2.3 **“Digital Cross Connect Panel” (DSX Panel)** means a cross-connect bay or panel used for the termination of equipment and facilities operating at digital rates.
- 1.2.4 **“Fiber Meet”** means an Interconnection architecture method whereby the Parties physically Interconnect their networks via an optical fiber interface (as opposed to an electrical interface) at ~~a mutually agreed upon location~~ any technically feasible point designated by GNAPs, at which one Party's responsibility or service begins and the other Party's responsibility ends.
- 1.2.5 **“Interconnection Activation Date”** is the date that the construction of the joint facility Interconnection arrangement has been completed, trunk groups have been established, joint trunk testing is completed and trunks have been mutually accepted by the Parties.
- 1.2.6 **“Main Distribution Frame” (MDF)** is termination frame for outside facility and inter-exchange office equipment at the central office for DS-0 and DSL services.
- 1.2.7 **“Plain Old Telephone Service” (POTS)** means telephone service for the transmission of human speech.
- 1.2.8 **“Routing Point”** For SBC-13STATE and CLEC, “Rating Point” or “Routing Point” means a specific geographic point identified by a specific V&H coordinate. The Rating Point is used to route inbound traffic to specified NPA-NXXs and to calculate mileage measurements for distance-sensitive transport charges of switched access services. Pursuant to Bellcore Practice BR-7950-100-100, the Rating Point may be an End Office location, or a “LEC Consortium Point of Interconnection.” Pursuant to that same Bellcore Practice, examples of the latter shall be designated by a common language location identifier (CLLI) code with (x)KD in positions 9, 10, 11, where (x) may be any alphanumeric A-Z or 0--9.
- 1.2.8.1 Where SBC-13STATE is subject to a restriction on the provision of interLATA services:

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- 1.2.8.1.1 The Rating Point/Routing Point must be located within the LATA in which the corresponding NPA-NXX is located. However, the Rating Point/Routing Point associated with each NPA-NXX need not be the same as the corresponding Rate Center Point, nor must it be located within the corresponding Rate Center Area, nor must there be a unique and separate Rating Point corresponding to each unique and separate Rate Center.
- 1.2.8.1.2 Multiple NXX codes may share a single Routing point subject only to the requirement that the Rating Point/Routing Point must be located within the LATA in which the corresponding NPA-NXX is located.
- 1.2.8.1.3 CLEC need not establish more than (1) one routing point or IP per LATA.
- 1.2.8.1.4 The status of traffic as local is determined by the V&H of the originating and terminating numbers without regard to the Routing Point's geographic location.
- 1.2.8.2 In states in which SBC-13STATE is not subject to a restriction on providing interLATA services the Routing Point may, at CLEC's option, be located within the same LATA as the NPA-NXX's Rate Center Point, but may, by mutual agreement, be anywhere within SBC-13STATE's entire region to which SBC-13STATE may lawfully transport traffic. Accordingly,
 - 1.2.8.2.1 Multiple NXX codes may share a single Routing point subject only to the requirement that the Rating Point/Routing Point must be located within the entire region to which SBC-13STATE may lawfully transport traffic
 - 1.2.8.2.2 CLEC need not establish more than (1) one routing point or IP within the entire region to which SBC-13STATE may lawfully transport traffic
 - 1.2.8.2.3 The status of traffic as local is determined by the V&H of the originating and terminating numbers without regard to the Routing Point's geographic location.
- 1.2.8.3 The Rating Point is used to route inbound traffic to specified NPA-NXXs and to calculate mileage measurements for distance-sensitive transport charges of switched access services, where applicable.

1.3 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO SBC-8STATE ONLY

- 1.3.1 **"Accessible Letters"** are correspondence used to communicate pertinent information regarding **SBC-8STATE** to the client/End User community.

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- 1.3.2 **“Trunk-Side”** refers to a Central Office Switch connection that is capable of, and has been programmed to treat the circuit as connecting to another switching entity (for example another Central Office switch). Trunk-Side connections offer those transmission and signaling features appropriate for the connection of switching entities and cannot be used for the direct connection of ordinary telephone station sets.
- 1.3.3 **“Port”** is the point of interface/access connection to the **SNET** public switched network. This may be a switch line side interface or switch trunk side interface.

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1.4 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO **SBC-7STATE** ONLY

- 1.4.1 **“Line Side”** refers to End Office switch connections that have been programmed to treat the circuit as a local line connected to a terminating station (e.g., an ordinary subscriber's telephone station set, a PBX, answering machine, facsimile machine or computer). Line Side connections offer only those transmission and signal features appropriate for a connection between an End Office and such terminating station.
- 1.4.2 **“Mid-Point Meet”** is as defined in the appropriate Appendix NIM. The facility hand off point may differ from the billing point of interconnection.
- 1.4.3 **“Serving Wire Center” (SWC)** means a Wire Center that serves the area in which the other Party's or a third party's Wire Center, aggregation point, point of termination, or point of presence is located.
- 1.4.4 **“Control Office”** means the appropriate exchange carrier center or office designated as its company's single point of contact for the provisioning and maintenance of its portion of interconnection arrangements.
- 1.4.5 **“Data Interexchange Carrier” (DIXC)** is a process designed to facilitate the reciprocal exchange of voice traffic load data between the **SBC-7STATE** and CLECs interconnecting with its network. This reciprocal exchange of data enables **SBC-7STATE** and each CLEC to have a complete view of traffic loads on both ends of two-way trunk groups. The knowledge of call attempt and overflow data counts on both ends of a two-way trunk group enables each company to more accurately estimate the offered, and thereby better estimate, the required quantities of trunks.
- 1.4.6 **“Local Interconnection Trunks/Trunk Groups”** are used for the termination of Local Exchange Traffic, pursuant to Telcordia Technical Reference GR-317-CORE “GR-317.
- 1.4.7 **“Mid-Span Meet”** is an interconnection between two LECs whereby each provides its own cable and equipment up to the meet point of the cable facilities. The meet point is the demarcation establishing ownership of and responsibility for each LEC's portion of the transmission facility.

1.5 DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO **SNET** and **SBC-AMERITECH** ONLY

- 1.5.1 **“Centralized AMA” (CAMA)** is an arrangement where the AMA equipment is centralized in, for example, a Tandem and is used by offices

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that do not have LAMA (Local AMA). The End Office Switch must send ANI digits to the CAMA office for billing a calling subscriber.

- 1.5.2 **“Inter-wire Center Transport”** means the transmission facilities between serving wire centers.

1.6 **DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO SBC-AMERITECH ONLY**

- 1.6.1 **“Automatic Route Selection”** or **“ARS”** means a service feature associated with a specific grouping of lines that provides for automatic selection of the least expensive or most appropriate transmission facility for each call based on criteria programmed into the system.
- 1.6.2 **“Control Office”** means the Central Office providing Tandem Switching Capability for E9-1-1 calls. The Control Office controls switching of ANI information to the PSAP and also provides the Selective Routing feature, standard speed calling features, call transfer capability and certain maintenance functions for each PSAP. These definitions appear to be related to two different scenarios and will need to remain in tact.
- 1.6.3 **“Enhanced LECLink”** is a customer access service to the national distribution of billing records via Telcordia’s Centralized Message Distribution System (CMDS).
- 1.6.4 **“Integrated Digital Loop Carrier”** means a subscriber loop carrier system that is twenty-four (24) local Loop transmission paths combined into a 1.544 Mbps digital signal which integrates within the switch at a DS1 level.
- 1.6.5 **“Line Side”** refers to the switch port toward the CLEC’s side of the equipment.
- 1.6.6 **“Local Loop Transmission”, “Unbundled Local Loop”, “Loop”** means the transmission path which extends from the Network Interface Device or demarcation point at an End User’s premise to the Main Distribution Frame or other designated frame or panel in the **SBC-AMERITECH** Serving Wire Center.
- 1.6.7 **“Switched Exchange Access Service”** means the offering of ~~transmission or switching services to Telecommunications Carriers access to telephone exchange services or facilities~~ for the purpose of the origination or termination of telephone toll service. ~~Switched Exchange Access Services include: Feature Group A, Feature Group B, Feature Group D, 800/888~~

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~~access, and 900 access and their successors or similar Switched Exchange
Access Services.~~

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1.7 **DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO SNET ONLY**

- 1.7.1 **“800 Series”** is a Telecommunications Service for business or residence that allows calls to be made to a specific location at no charge to the calling party. Use of the “800” Service Access Code (e.g., 800, 888) denotes calls that are to be billed to the receiving party. A computer database in the provider’s network translates the 800 series number into a conventional 7 or 10 digit phone number for network switching and routing.
- 1.7.2 **“Charge Number”** is a CCS signaling parameter that refers to the number transmitted through the network identifying the billing number of the calling party.
- 1.7.3 **“ConnNET”** is a CT packet switching network used for data communication to and from hosts and databases.
- 1.7.4 **“Database Administrative Service LIDB Operating Guidelines”** (Operating Guidelines) means the document developed by **SNET** that provides detailed instructions as to the working parameters of **SNET**’s provision of the LIDB Administrative System to CLEC, as may be updated by **SNET** from time to time. **SNET** shall provide such Operating Guidelines to CLEC upon execution of this Agreement.
- 1.7.5 **“Initial Billing Company” (IBC)** refers to the LEC that provides Feature Group B or D services at an End Office.
- 1.7.6 **“LIDB/AS”** means the LIDB administrative system for **SNET**.
- 1.7.7 **“Loop”** is a transmission path between the Minimum Point of Presence/Entry (MPOP/E) at any End User location and the Main Distribution Frame (MDF) or Digital Crossconnect Bay (DSX-1) of the **SNET** designated serving wire centers.
- 1.7.8 **“Subsequent Billing Company”** refers to SNET when it provides a segment of transport or switching services in connection with Feature Group B or D switched access service. (For purposes of this Agreement, the Tandem operator is the Subsequent Billing Company.)
- 1.7.9 **“Switched Access Service”** means an offering of facilities for the purpose of the origination or termination of traffic from or to Exchange Service

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customer in a given area pursuant to a Switched Access tariff. Switched Access Services include: Feature Group A, Feature Group B, Feature Group D, 800 Series, and 900 access. Switched Access does not include traffic exchanged between LECs for purpose of local exchange interconnection.

- 1.7.10 **“Universal Digital Loop Carrier” (UDLC)** describes a DLC system that has a Central Office terminal channel bank that is connected to the CO switches on the analog side.

1.8 **DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO SBC-SWBT only**

- 1.8.1 **“Jurisdictional Identification Parameter” (JIP)** is an existing six (6) digit (NPA-NXX) field in the SS7 message. This field designates the first point of switching. (JIP is applicable to **SBC-SWBT** only)
- 1.8.2 **“Line Validation Administration System” (LVAS)** means the LIDB administrative system for **SBC-SWBT**.
- 1.8.3 **“Originating Line Information” (OLI)** is an SS7 Feature Group D signaling parameter which refers to the number transmitted through the network identifying the billing number of the calling Party. (OLI is applicable to **SBC-SWBT** only.)